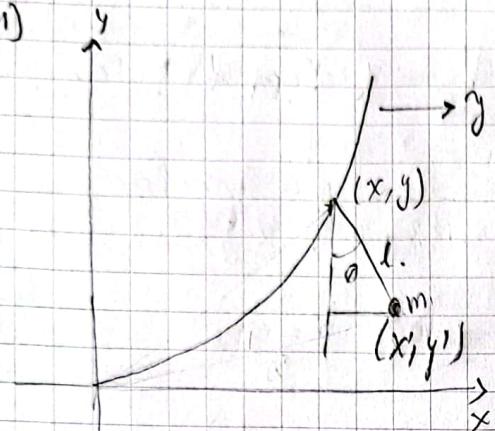


Mecánica Lagrangiana

Problemas resueltos.

1)



$\rightarrow y = ax^2$. Encontrar el hamiltoniano.

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= l \cos \theta + x, \\ y' &= y - l \cos \theta \\ &= ax^2 - l \cos \theta \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Coordenadas} \\ \text{generalizadas.} \end{array} \right\}$$

Lagrangiano:

$$L = T - V$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} m (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)$$

$$\dot{x}^2 = (l \cos \theta \dot{\theta} + \dot{x}, 2ax\dot{x} + l \sin \theta \dot{\theta})^2$$

$$= l^2 \cos^2 \theta \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{x}^2 + 2l \cos \theta \dot{\theta} \dot{x}$$

$$+ 4a^2 x^2 \dot{x}^2 + l^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\theta}^2 + 4ax\dot{x}l \sin \theta \dot{\theta}$$

$$= l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 / (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + \dot{x}^2 (1 + 4a^2 x^2)$$

$$+ 2l\dot{x}\dot{\theta} (\cos \theta + 4ax \sin \theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{2} m \left(l^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + \dot{x}^2 (1 + 4a^2 x^2) + 2l\dot{x}\dot{\theta} (\cos \theta + 4ax \sin \theta) \right) - m g (ax^2 - l \cos \theta)$$

momentos conjugados:

$$p_x = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} m \left(2\dot{x}(1 + 4a^2x^2) + 2l\dot{\phi}(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta) \right)$$

$$p_\theta = \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{2} m \left(2l^2\dot{\phi} + 2lx(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta) \right)$$

Resolviendo el sistema,

$$\left[\frac{2p_x}{m} - 2l\dot{\phi}(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta) \right] \frac{1}{2(1 + 4a^2x^2)} = \ddot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \frac{p_x}{m(1 + 4a^2x^2)} - \frac{l\dot{\phi}(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta)}{(1 + 4a^2x^2)} \rightarrow ①$$

$$\left[\frac{2p_\theta}{m} - 2lx(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta) \right] \frac{1}{2l^2} = \ddot{\phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\phi} = \frac{p_\theta}{ml^2} - \frac{\dot{x}}{l}(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta) \rightarrow ②$$

Reemplazando ② en ①,

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{p_x}{m(1 + 4a^2x^2)} - \frac{l(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta)}{(1 + 4a^2x^2)} \left[\frac{p_\theta}{ml^2} - \frac{\dot{x}}{l}(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \frac{p_x}{m(1 + 4a^2x^2)} - \frac{p_\theta(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta)}{ml(1 + 4a^2x^2)} + \frac{\dot{x}(\cos\theta + 2ax\sin\theta)^2}{(1 + 4a^2x^2)}$$

$$\ddot{x} \left(\frac{1 - (\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)^2}{1 + 4a^2x^2} \right) = \frac{px}{m(1 + 4a^2x^2)} - \frac{p\dot{\theta}(\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)}{ml(1 + 4a^2x^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} \left(\frac{(1 + 4a^2x^2) - (\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)^2}{(1 + 4a^2x^2)} \right) = \frac{px}{m(1 + 4a^2x^2)} - \frac{p\dot{\theta}(\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)}{ml(1 + 4a^2x^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \left[\frac{px}{m} - \frac{p\dot{\theta}(\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)}{ml} \right] \frac{1}{(1 + 4a^2x^2) - (\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)^2}$$

Reemplazando \dot{x} en ②,

$$\ddot{\theta} = \frac{p\dot{\theta}}{ml^2} - \frac{(\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)}{l} \left[\frac{px}{m} - \frac{p\dot{\theta}(\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)}{ml} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{(1 + 4a^2x^2) - (\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)^2}{(1 + 4a^2x^2) - (\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{\theta} = \frac{p\dot{\theta}}{ml^2} - \frac{(\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)}{l(1 + 4a^2x^2 - (\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)^2)} \left[\frac{px}{m} - \frac{p\dot{\theta}(\cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta)}{ml} \right]$$

El Hamiltoniano es:

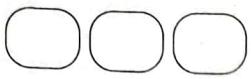
$$H(p_\theta, p_x, \theta, x) = p_\theta \ddot{\theta} + p_x \ddot{x} - \mathcal{L}(\theta, \dot{\theta}, x, \dot{x})$$

(laminando):

$$A = (1 + 4a^2x^2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ddot{x} = \left[\frac{px}{m} - \frac{p_\theta B}{ml} \right] \frac{1}{A - B^2}$$

$$B = \cos\theta + 2ax \sin\theta \quad \ddot{\theta} = \frac{p_\theta}{ml^2} - \frac{B}{l(A - B^2)} \left[\frac{px}{m} - \frac{p_\theta B}{ml} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H = & \frac{p_0^2}{m\ell^2} - \frac{p_0 B}{l(A-B^2)} \left[\frac{p_x}{m} - \frac{p_0 B}{m\ell} \right] \\
 & + \frac{p_x}{A-B^2} \left[\frac{p_x}{m} - \frac{p_0 B}{m\ell} \right] \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} m \left\{ \left[\frac{p_0}{m} - \frac{B}{A-B^2} \left(\frac{p_x}{m} - \frac{p_0 B}{m\ell} \right) \right]^2 \right. \\
 & + A \left[\left(\frac{p_x}{m} - \frac{p_0 B}{m\ell} \right) \left(\frac{1}{A-B^2} \right) \right]^2 \\
 & \left. + 2lB \left[\left(\frac{p_x}{m} - \frac{p_0 B}{m\ell} \right) \left(\frac{1}{A-B^2} \right) \right] \left[\frac{p_0}{m\ell^2} - \frac{B}{l(A-B^2)} \left(\frac{p_x}{m} - \frac{p_0 B}{m\ell} \right) \right] \right\} \\
 & + mg(\alpha x^2 - l \cos\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$



problemas de los viernes.

2)

$$f_1 = \frac{p^2}{2m} - A \left(\frac{p}{m} \cos \gamma t + \gamma q \sin \gamma t \right) + \frac{1}{2} k q^2$$

a) Hallar el lagrangeano \mathcal{L} .

$$H = \dot{q} \dot{p} - \mathcal{L} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \dot{q} \dot{p} - H$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{sabiendo que } \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \dot{q},$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\dot{p}}{m} - \frac{A}{m} \cos \gamma t \Rightarrow \dot{p} = \dot{q} m + A \cos \gamma t$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \left(\dot{q} m + A \cos \gamma t \right) \dot{q} - \left(\frac{\dot{p}^2}{2m} - A \left(\frac{p}{m} \cos \gamma t + \gamma q \sin \gamma t \right) + \frac{1}{2} k q^2 \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \dot{q}^2 m + \dot{q} A \cos \gamma t - \frac{\dot{p}^2}{2m} + A \left(\frac{p}{m} \cos \gamma t + \gamma q \sin \gamma t \right) - \frac{1}{2} k q^2$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \dot{q}^2 m + \dot{q} A \cos \gamma t + \frac{\left(\dot{q} m + A \cos \gamma t \right)^2}{2m} + \frac{\dot{q}^2 m^2 + A^2 \cos^2 \gamma t + 2 A \cos \gamma t m}{2m}$$

$$+ A \left(\frac{\left(\dot{q} m + A \cos \gamma t \right) \cos \gamma t + \gamma q \sin \gamma t}{m} \right) - \frac{1}{2} k q^2$$

b) Lagrangeano equivalente $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{L}} = & \dot{q}^2 m + \dot{q}^2 + \dot{q} A \cos \gamma t - \frac{1}{2} k q^2 + \dot{q} A \cos \gamma t + A^2 \cos^2 \gamma t + 2 A \cos \gamma t \\ & + \frac{A^2}{m} \cos^2 \gamma t + A \gamma q \sin \gamma t \end{aligned}$$

Buscando que el lagrangiano sea de la forma:

$$L = \tilde{L} + \frac{dF(q, t)}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{L} = \frac{\dot{q}^2 m}{2} + \frac{\dot{q}^2}{2} + \dot{q} A \cos \sqrt{r} t - \frac{1}{2} k q^2$$

$$\frac{dF(q, t)}{dt} = \dot{q} A \cos \sqrt{r} t + A^2 \cos^2 \sqrt{r} t + 2 A \cos \sqrt{r} t + \frac{A^2 \cos^2 r}{m} + A \sqrt{q} \sin \sqrt{r} t.$$

$$\frac{dF(q, t)}{dt} = A \cos \sqrt{r} t (\dot{q} + 2) + A^2 \cos^2 \sqrt{r} t \left(1 + \frac{1}{m} \right) + A \sqrt{q} \sin \sqrt{r} t$$

c) Calcular Hamiltoniano asociado a \tilde{L}

Para encontrar el \tilde{H} , primero verificamos que el lagrangiano \tilde{L} cumpla con un principio variacional tal que:

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \tilde{L} dt = \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \tilde{L} dt + \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{dF}{dt} dt = 0.$$

Tal que:

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{dF}{dt} dt = \delta F(q, t) \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = 0 \Rightarrow \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \tilde{L} dt = 0.$$

Pero $\frac{dF}{dt}$ no es integrable, por lo tanto no se cumple:

$$\delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \tilde{L} dt = 0.$$

Así, no se cumplen las ecuaciones de Euler-Lagrange, y no se puede encontrar un \tilde{H} .

$$3) H = q + t e^P$$

$$Q = q + e^P, \quad P = P$$

desarrollo:

Primero, mostrar que es una transformación canónica

$$\{Q, Q\} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial P} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial P} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} = (1)(e^P) - (e^P)(1) = 0$$

$$\{P, P\} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} \frac{\partial P}{\partial P} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial P} \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = (0)(1) - (1)(0) = 0$$

$$\{Q, P\} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial q} \frac{\partial P}{\partial P} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial P} \frac{\partial P}{\partial q} = (1)(1) - (e^P)(0) = 1$$

∴ Es una transformación canónica

$$\{Q, Q\} = 0, \{P, P\} = 0, \{Q, P\} = 1.$$

Encontrar la función generatrix:

Se propone $F_2(q, P)$ donde:

$$P = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P} \quad a)$$

Muestra transformación canónica es

$$\underbrace{Q = q + e^P}_{b)}, \quad \underbrace{P = P}_{c})$$

reemplazando a en b)

$$\underbrace{Q = q + e^P}_{d})$$

y si recordamos a) la función generatrix que satisface estas condiciones:

$$\underbrace{F_2 = qP + e^P}_{\uparrow}$$

ya que precisamente F_2 cumple con a)

$$P = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial q} = \underbrace{P}_{c} \checkmark, \quad Q = \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial P} = \underbrace{q + e^P}_{d})$$

∴ $F_2 = qP + e^P$ es la función generatrix de esta transformación canónica.

Encontrar el nuevo Hamiltoniano:

El original:

$$H = q + e^P$$

la transformación canónica

$$Q = q + e^P, \quad P = P$$

$$\Rightarrow q = Q - e^P, \quad P = P$$

$$\therefore H = q + e^P = (Q - e^P) + e^P$$

$$\tilde{H} = Q \quad \} \text{ El nuevo Hamiltoniano}$$

Resolver el nuevo hamiltoniano

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{Q} = \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial P} \\ \dot{Q} = 0 \\ Q = C_1 \\ Q(t) = C_1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{P} = -\frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial Q} \\ \dot{P} = -1 \\ P = -t + C_2 \\ P(t) = C_2 - t \end{array} \right\}$$

Este representa cómo evoluciona el sistema con el tiempo en las nuevas coordenadas. En estas coordenadas Q permanece constante en el tiempo y P decrece linealmente con el tiempo.

4)

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (qP^3 + \frac{q}{P})$$

Ecu de Movimiento:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} &= \dot{p} & \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} &= \dot{q} \\ \Rightarrow \dot{p} &= \frac{1}{2} P^3 + \frac{1}{P} & \dot{q} &= \frac{3}{2} qP^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{q}{\sqrt{P}} \end{aligned}$$

Encontrar una transformación canónica tal que

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (P^2 + Q^2)$$

al Hamiltoniano original al compararlo con este

$$a) qP^3 = P^2, \quad b) \frac{q}{P} = Q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{P^2}{P^3}$$

Reemplazando a) en b)

$$\frac{\frac{P^2}{P^3}}{\frac{P}{P^3}} = Q^2 \Rightarrow \frac{P^2}{P^4} = Q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \sqrt{\frac{P}{Q}} \quad c)$$

Reemplazando c) en a)

$$q = \frac{P^2}{(\sqrt{\frac{P}{Q}})^3} \Rightarrow q = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}} Q^2$$

Tenemos finalmente que:

$$q = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}} Q^2 \text{ y } P = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}}$$

$$\therefore H = \frac{1}{2} \left(q P^3 + \frac{q}{P} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}} Q^2 \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}} \right)^3 + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}} Q^2}{\frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{1}{2} (P^2 + Q^2)$$

Faltaría probar que es una transformación canónica

para esto se debe comprobar:

$$\{q, P\} = 1, \{q, q\} = 0 \text{ y } \{P, P\} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial P} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^{3/2}}{\sqrt{P}}, \quad , \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial Q} = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{Q^{3/2}} (Q^2 - 2Q)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial P} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{P}\sqrt{Q}}, \quad , \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial Q} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{P}}{Q^{3/2}}$$

Sabiendo esto resulta facil demostrar que en efecto es ampliamente cuadrado:

$$q = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}} Q^2 \quad y \quad P = \frac{\sqrt{P}}{\sqrt{Q}}$$

cumple con:

$$\{q, p\} = 1, \quad \{q, q\} = 0 \quad y \quad \{P, P\} = 0$$

por lo cual es canonico.

Por ultimo:

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (P^2 + Q^2)$$

$$\dot{P} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial Q}, \quad , \quad \dot{Q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P}$$

$$\dot{P} = -P$$

$$\dot{Q} = Q$$